

21873. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 77 Cases, et al., of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31723. Sample nos. 54294-A to 54300-A incl., and 54601-A to 54604-A incl.)

This case involved shipments of butter that was found to contain mold, insects and segments of their bodies, fragments of feathers, and rodent and deer hair.

On December 15, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 223 cases of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on various dates from September 15, 1933, to November 3, 1933, by Swift & Co., from Fulton, Ky., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On January 29, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21874. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1 Carton, et al., of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31724 to 31728 incl. Sample nos. 51790-A to 51794-A incl.)

This case involved various interstate shipments of butter that was found to contain mold, rodent, cow, and human hairs, fragments of feathers, insects and parts of their bodies, wood splinters, and other extraneous matter.

On December 18, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of certain lots of butter at New York, N.Y., charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was alleged in the libel that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce as follows: 1 carton, on or about December 2, 1933, from Ronceverte, W.Va., by C. J. Casdorph & Son; 1 tub, on or about December 2, 1933, from Shelby, N.C., by L. D. Jackson; 9 barrels, on or about December 4, 1933, from North Wilkesboro, N.C., by E. E. Eller Produce Co.; 9 barrels, on or about December 4, 1933, from North Wilkesboro, N.C., by S. V. Tomlinson; and 1 keg, on or about December 4, 1933, from Christiansburg, Va., by Harkrader Produce Co.

The libel charged that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On January 19, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21875. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 3 Barrels and 6 Barrels of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31729, 31730. Sample nos. 66107-A, 66108-A.)

This case involved interstate shipments of butter that was found to contain mold, rodent, cow, and human hairs, fragments of feathers, insects and parts of their bodies, wood splinters, and other extraneous matter.

On December 18, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 barrels of butter at New York, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in part on or about December 2, 1933, by the Knoxville Poultry & Egg Co., from Knoxville, Tenn., and in part on or about December 5, 1933, by H. L. Piel Co., from Baltimore, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On January 19, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture*